

# Bridgeport Evening Farmer

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## CARMAN MAD SAYS THAT HER MISTRESS ADMITTED SHOOTING

Confessing to Perjury at Coroner's Inquest, Negro Girl Changes Story On Stand Today—Says Mrs. Carman Carried Revolver and Called Out to Her "I Shot Him"—Testimony Creates Big Sensation.

Mineola, L. I., Oct. 21.—Celia Coleman, negro, who testified at the coroner's inquest today at the trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, accused of the murder of Mrs. Louis Bailey, that Mrs. Carman had appeared to her, revolver in hand, a moment after Mrs. Bailey had been shot and that Mrs. Carman had said: "I shot him."

"The next morning about daylight Mrs. Carman came to my room," Celia continued. "She said, 'Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me. I am stuck to me and if anything happens to you I'll take care of your little boy.'"

Under the questioning of District Attorney Smith, Celia told her story as follows:

"I am from Charleston, S. C. I went to work at Dr. Carman's May 1, 1914. On the night of June 30 I served dinner at 6:45 o'clock. After dinner I started to wash the dishes."

"While I was washing the dishes, Elizabeth—Mrs. Carman's daughter—came into the kitchen. Soon afterwards Mrs. Carman came in. She was dressed in a kimono and had a pistol in her hand. She said she had shot a man. She told me to go back into the house."

Then Mrs. Carman went out the back door. A minute later I heard a crash of glass and the report of a pistol. Mrs. Carman came in the door again."

"I was standing in the door between the pantry and the kitchen. She said to me, 'I shot him.'"

"Then she showed me a revolver—a black revolver that was about nine inches long. I grabbed her by the arm and told her not to go into the office. She said she was not going to do anything else. Then I went into the office."

"The body of a dead white woman was lying on the floor near the operating chair. Mrs. Carman followed me into the office. She stayed there about a half minute and then went out to the waiting room. Dr. Carman was there and so was another man. I went into the office in a minute. Mrs. Powell was in there then. Then I went back into the kitchen, finished washing the dishes and went to my room and went to sleep."

"The next morning about daylight, Mrs. Carman came to my room. She was dressed in a night gown. She said, 'Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I am stuck to me and if anything happens to you I'll take care of your little boy.'"

"I saw Mrs. Carman later that morning at the breakfast table and she burst into tears. After breakfast she came into the kitchen and told me to forget that I had seen her the night before. Later that day Mrs. Carman came in with a bundle of letters and asked me what I knew. I told Mr. Levy that I didn't know anything."

Levy came again the next day. Before he came Mrs. Carman told me to tell him I was not down stairs after dinner. She wrote out some statement and I signed it without reading it. He read it, however. The statement was not true."

"The day after the murder, Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen and asked me to make a wood fire in the stove which I did. Later she came down stairs with a bundle of letters and burned them up in the fire. That same day she told me to call her father from the barn because she wanted to get the revolver out of the house. Mr. Conklin, her father, came in and went to her room and then down stairs again. He had a hammer with him. He returned to the barn."

The next day, Wednesday, Mrs. Carman came into the kitchen and asked me to step into the office. I went in and the detectives began to question me."

"Did you tell the truth at the coroner's inquest?" the district attorney asked.

"I did not," the witness answered. "The district attorney at this point turned the witness over to John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's counsel, for cross-examination. A crowd that collected the previous day thronged about to enter the tiny court room today in anticipation of hearing Celia's story."

Mrs. Carman entered the court room between her husband and her sister, Mrs. Ida Howell. The defendant appeared to be more care worn than yesterday. She smiled to her counsel and a woman friend among the spectators and sank wearily into a chair.

When Celia testified, Mrs. Carman sat well back in her chair and never took her eyes from the witness.

On cross-examination Celia said she had never seen Mrs. Carman wear her kimono down stairs before the night of the murder. Celia said Mrs. Carman stood in the kitchen for 10 or 15 minutes before she passed out of the back door and that the crash of glass and the shot occurred immediately afterwards.

"Did you know who she meant when she said 'I shot him'?" Mr. Graham asked.

"No, I did not."

"Who opened the door between the pantry and the doctor's office?" asked Mr. Graham.

"Mrs. Carman."

"Did Mrs. Carman say what man she had shot?"

"No."

Celia said Mrs. Carman carried the revolver hidden in the folds of her kimono when she went into the office. Mrs. Carman said nothing to anyone, she added. She looked in and went out in about 30 seconds. Near did Mrs.

Carman express surprise when she discovered she had killed a woman and not a man, Celia added.

The man who was in Dr. Carman's office when she and Mrs. Carman ran in just after the shooting was George Golden, Celia said. Golden testified yesterday.

Mrs. Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, was asked to stand up and Celia identified her as the woman she saw in the office the second time she went there. The witness corroborated Golden's testimony by saying that Mrs. Powell was dressed in a dark skirt and a light waist.

A third witness was called with questions. Mrs. Carman's drooping spirits seemed to rise and once or twice she smiled. Several times she turned in her seat and nodded to friends in the court room.

The crowd in the court room was absolutely silent as the witness drew out her story.

Celia testified on cross-examination that when she was being brought from the report to the coroner to go before the grand jury Dr. Carman told her not to change her testimony and that he "would take care of her."

Mrs. Carman, she continued, gave her an extra \$5 a few days after the murder.

"That is for keeping your mouth shut," the witness said Mrs. Carman told her.

Celia said she told Mrs. Carman the morning after the murder that "God will forgive anything but murder."

"Do you," asked Mr. Graham, "believe that God will forgive your perjury?"

"I know it is wrong to lie," said the negro, "but I did what Mrs. Carman asked me to do."

"You are afraid of going to jail for committing perjury too, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Smith told me I could go to jail for lying."

For an hour and a half Mr. Graham sought to make Celia vary her story. Her answers to the questions he asked changed nothing more than asked for. She was made to say that she was living in New York city at the expense of Nathaniel County. She admitted that she had testified falsely in many respects at the coroner's inquest but she explained that she had done so to shield Mrs. Carman and the admission apparently did not disturb her equanimity.

The noon recess was taken at 12:30 o'clock with Celia still on the stand.

## WALLACE AND HARRY WELCH'S ACTIONS VS. RAILROAD HEARD

The suits of former Alderman Wallace W. Welch and Harry Welch against the New Haven railroad company was started this afternoon before Judge Scott in the common pleas court. Harry wants \$2,000 and his father \$500 for injuries alleged to have been received when they were struck by a train at the local railroad station January 10, 1912.

They claim they were crossing a track to board a New York train when an engine ran over them. The engine did not give proper warning of approach.

The action of Louis Port of this city against James Adair of this city, scheduled for a hearing this morning before Judge Scott, was settled out of court. Port's wagon collided with a vehicle owned by Adair and Port wanted \$200. The amount of settlement was not made known.

## Ask Supreme Court To Confirm Judgment In Hartmann Action

The supreme court, which convenes in this city soon, is asked to confirm the judgment of the superior court in the suit brought by the Hartmann Brewing Co. against Fritz G. Hartmann of this city. The company obtained a judgment against Hartmann for about \$4,000 on an alleged unpaid note. Hartmann announced that he would appeal to the supreme court but it is said that he failed to have the appeal printed.

## BISHOP SMITH

Miss Helen Mildred Smith, daughter of Frank Smith of 26 Bunnell St., and Mr. Adams R. Bishop of 177 Pembroke street were married at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. John P. Wagner, at the rectory of the Summerfield M. E. church. The groom is a clerk at one of the central stores. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop left on a wedding trip and on their return will reside in Fairfield.

## REAL ESTATE NOTES.

The following papers have been filed in the clerk's office:

Quit claim deeds: Zlate Miller to Charles Rader; Bridgeport Trust Co. to Bridgeport Trust Co., trustee for Walter E. Shirk et al.; Bridgeport Trust Co. to Jennie W. Sweda.

Mortgage deeds: Sidney S. Feldman to Nathan C. Herz.

Certificate of attachment: Justine Call vs. Anna Czak for \$10,000 upon property in Hancock avenue.

Mechanic's lien: John J. Scanlon vs. Mary H. Burr, property on Adams street.

## DANIELS SPEAKS TONIGHT AT BIG STAMFORD RALLY

Secretary of Navy and State Candidates at Largest Meeting of Campaign

## SPEAKERS' BUREAU PUBLISHES PROGRAM

Noted Orators to Assist Democracy in Activities During Next Two Weeks

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, will be the principal speaker at a big Democratic rally which will be held in Stamford tonight. National Committeeman Homer S. Cummings and all the candidates on the state ticket will also speak, except Secretary of State Albert Phillips and George M. Landers, candidate for lieutenant-governor. The latter two are to speak at a Democratic rally in New Britain tonight.

Other state rallies and speakers arranged for the campaign are:

Thursday, Oct. 22: Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Lieut. Gov. Lyman T. Tingley, of Rockville; Secretary of State Albert Phillips of Stamford.

At Wallingford—Speakers: Congressmen Thomas L. Rellly of Meriden; John McDough of Naugatuck; and Frederick J. Corbett of Hartford.

At Torrington—Speakers: Gov. Simon E. Baldwin, and local candidates. At Winsted—Speakers: Judge Chas. D. Lockwood, of Stamford, and local candidates.

Friday, Oct. 23: At West Hartford—Speakers: Congressman Augustine Lonergan, of Hartford; Lieut. Gov. Lyman T. Tingley, of Rockville.

At New Britain—Speakers: Gov. Simon E. Baldwin; Representative Julius Stremlan, of Meriden; and Lieut. Gov. Lyman T. Tingley, of Rockville.

Saturday, Oct. 24: At New London—Speakers: William C. Radfield, of New York, Secretary of Commerce; Secretary of State Albert Phillips, of Stamford.

At Norwich—Speakers: Lieut. Gov. Lyman T. Tingley, of Rockville; Gov. Simon E. Baldwin and John F. McDough, of Naugatuck.

Sunday, Oct. 25: At Waterbury—Speakers: Gov. Simon E. Baldwin and all candidates on state ticket.

At Manchester—Speakers: Frederick J. Corbett of Hartford and local candidates.

Tuesday, Oct. 27: At Meriden—Speakers: Gov. Simon E. Baldwin, Congressman Thomas L. Rellly, of Meriden; Lieut. Gov. Lyman T. Tingley, of Rockville, and State Treasurer Edward S. Roberts of Canaan.

Wednesday, Oct. 28: At New Haven—Speakers: All candidates on the state ticket.

At Middletown—Speakers: Former Governor M. F. Ansel, of South Carolina, and Lynn W. Wilson of Bridgeport.

Thursday, Oct. 29: At Bridgeport—Speakers: Gov. Simon E. Baldwin, former Gov. M. F. Ansel, of South Carolina, and all candidates on state ticket.

Friday, Oct. 30: At Hartford—Speakers: Gov. Simon E. Baldwin; H. St. G. Tucker; Comptroller Daniel P. Dunn, of Wilimantic; John F. McDough, of Naugatuck and State Treasurer Edward S. Roberts of Canaan.

At New Hartford—Speakers: Lieut. Gov. Lyman T. Tingley, of Rockville, and Napoleon Bonisette of Worcester, Mass.

## SELECTMEN MAKE 833 NEW VOTERS

Again Large Number Are Turned Away When 8 P. M. Bell Rings

Up to noon today 833 men had been made voters by the selectmen at city hall. Thirty-five men took the oath between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock today. Each night a number of men who get in line are turned away because they do not reach the common council chamber early enough. The law does not permit the selectmen to administer the oath after 8 o'clock at night. They will be in session from 9 in the morning until 8 in the evening today, tomorrow and Friday.

To date, the Sixth district holds the record for the number of voters made. One hundred and six men and one woman of that district have taken the oath. The Twelfth district was next with 97 men and 8 women. The number of voters made in other districts is as follows:

First, 43 men; one woman; Second, 62 men; two women; Third, 47 men; Fourth, 72 men; two women; Fifth, 83 men; five women; Sixth, 105 men; one woman; Seventh, 72 men; two women; Eighth, 84 men; Ninth, 71 men; Tenth, 58 men; two women; Eleventh, 49 men; Twelfth last precinct, 46 men; 2nd precinct, 51 men, three women.

Those on the lists "to be made" who do not appear before the selectmen between today and 8 o'clock the evening of Friday will not be permitted to vote this election. About 18 men were turned down by the selectmen today because they had failed to make application. A number have failed to secure naturalization papers are turned down every day.

## THE WEATHER.

Fair Tonight and Thursday.

## FURNITURE CLUB MEMBERS STORM CONCERN'S STORE

Subscribers Demand Money Back Or Their Advertised Gift of Articles

## DELANEY WILL NOT CLOSE UP COMPANY

Says Such Action Would Cause Financial Loss to Local People

Following the announcement in The Farmer, Monday, that furniture club exposures were being made by the district attorney of New York, and the statements of officials of the Grand Rapids Furniture & Supply Company of this city that while they operated business upon a somewhat similar principal, their business is different and distinct from the New York companies under investigation, hundreds of women, members of the clubs here clamored at the office, 286 Fairfield avenue, yesterday and today demanding the return of their money, or the equivalent in furniture.

The crowd came early, and as the day advanced became more numerous so that at times it was hard to secure ingress or egress to the building. Many had to stand in front of the building, awaiting their turn to get inside. Some were wrathful, others scornful and the terms in which they spoke of the local heads and agents of the Bridgeport company were far from complimentary.

During the early hours of the day, Manager L. Winick was in evidence, and did his utmost to appease the angry subscribers to the scheme which has risen to such heights in this city. Later in the day he was not in evidence, and members of the office staff pleaded their ignorance of his whereabouts, though angry women demanded that he be produced.

When seen by a reporter for The Farmer today, however, the local manager attempted to explain the difference in operation between the New York firms and that here. The main difference, however, is that the local firm claims to give full value for the amount invested.

The scheme, as operated here, included the forming of a club, each member of which may order one piece of furniture, and by payment of \$5 cents weekly until the full amount of \$17.50 is complete, may take the set at once. For value given in advertising the company agrees to stipulate clearly in the contract that they have the right each week to release one person in each club from the amount invested.

What units of the fleet are harboring in the Straits of Dover at times throwing shells into the German columns operating on the French side of the waterway, of course, are not known but the presence of gunboats has been mentioned which upholds the theories advanced soon after the Germans took Ostend that the British navy had taken charge of the extreme left of the allied fleet.

What progress, if any has been made by either side in the vicinity and south of Ostend is not disclosed in the latest Paris official which contented itself with saying that the Belgians are resisting attacks along the Yser.

Violent German onslaughts at other points of the battle line, it was claimed, also were in progress. It is, naturally, the allied contention that the outcome of the German advance on the coast towns now seemingly in abeyance, will be a repetition of the German sweep on Paris, that is, it will end with a retreat. All reports, however, agree that the Germans are bringing up all their available reinforcements and that it will require an effort as great as any yet made since the opening of hostilities to make them withdraw.

The power of the British fleet and England's mastery over the sea, and slowly becoming more and more factors in the great war. England has been fretting in the face of a situation which so far, has precluded any agreement with the German government for a withdrawal of British ships as being active off the Belgian coast is hailed by the public with satisfaction.

## HEARING ORDERED IN SHANLEY CASE

New Haven, Oct. 21.—Judge William S. Case, in the superior court today agreed to hear the application of Senator John P. Shanley of the Eleventh district for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary of state to order the town clerk to place the senator's name in the voting machines as the Democratic nominee of the district at 8 o'clock next Monday.

Frank S. Bishop, for the attorney general, and Senator Quinn as counsel for Mr. Shanley had a conference and agreed upon the time for the hearing.

London, Oct. 21.—5:28 p. m.—The Paris correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says the latest information from the front indicates that the French are making marked progress on the right bank of the river Meuse and that the great battle raging in the north is as yet without definite results.

## FRENCH SEACAST SCENE OF TERRIFIC CONFLICTS

## OFFICIAL REPORT FROM THREE CAPITALS SHOW ONLY SLIGHT CHANGES ALONG BATTLE FRONTS

Paris, Oct. 21.—The French official communication, given out this afternoon, says that the attacks yesterday of the enemy on Nieuport, Dixmude, and La Bassée all were repulsed by the allies. The text of the communication follows:

"During the day of yesterday the attacks of the enemy were particularly violent at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Bassée. They all were repulsed by the allied armies with great energy. At all other points the situation is without any notable change."

Berlin, Oct. 21.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—According to information given out in Berlin today there has been no change of importance in the military positions on the wings or in the center of the western theatre of the war.

The imperial government has sent a formal protest to France and to neutral nations concerning alleged violations of the rules of the Geneva convention, it was reported today.

The protest is accompanied by 15 affidavits from various German soldiers, physicians and Catholic field priests, which support the allegations made therein.

London, Oct. 21.—An official communication issued in Vienna at noon Tuesday is given in a despatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter Telegram Company. It says:

"The battle in Central Galicia has increased by the force especially north of the Strzaw river where our attacks are progressing."

"The attempts of the Russians to regain the Magiera forts have been repulsed. In the course of this fighting many Russians were captured including one General. Several machine guns also were taken."

"The Austrians have occupied Stryl (42 miles southwest of Lemberg), Koerosemone and Serth after strong Russian resistance."

## EMDEN SINKS FOUR BRITISH MERCHANT MEN

London, Oct. 21.—The German cruiser Emden has again been sinking British steamers, this time at a point 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India, according to a report received by the Admiralty from Colombo, Ceylon.

She has sent to the bottom the British steamers Chikana, Trollus, Benmohr and Clan Grant and the drifter Ponnabour bound for Tasmania.

The British steamer Exford was captured by the Emden.

## BRITISH FLEET COOPERATING WITH ALLIES

London, Oct. 21.—While England today paid homage to Nelson on this, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the forces of Germany and the allies continued to fight back and forth along the battle line in France and Belgium to the south from trenches, woods and villages, and to the north over a web of waterways, the presence of which seems likely to give the struggle there the name of the battle of canals.

What units of the fleet are harboring in the Straits of Dover at times throwing shells into the German columns operating on the French side of the waterway, of course, are not known but the presence of gunboats has been mentioned which upholds the theories advanced soon after the Germans took Ostend that the British navy had taken charge of the extreme left of the allied fleet.

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The power of the British fleet and England's mastery over the sea, and slowly becoming more and more factors in the great war. England has been fretting in the face of a situation which so far, has precluded any agreement with the German government for a withdrawal of British ships as being active off the Belgian coast is hailed by the public with satisfaction.

## MAYOR OF BERLIN ASKS MITCHELL TO DISTRIBUTE NEWS

New York, Oct. 21.—Mayor Mitchell received today from the mayor of Berlin a letter requesting him to act as a distributor of the German government in this city and to have the German war despatches "displayed in the sources of public information."

London, Oct. 21.—The German government has decided to extend the bill prohibiting payment to Englishmen or English firms, to France and also to the French colonies and protectorates.

London, Oct. 21.—A despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that it is learned there that two submarines and some aeroplanes are en route for Constantinople and will probably pass through Bosphorus on the Northern Frontier of Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 21.—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Star sends the following: "On Tuesday, the Germans made another great effort to burst the narrowing circle of steel that is hemming them in. They tried vainly at no fewer than six points to discover a weak spot on the allied front, the main effort being made at La Bassée."

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Oct. 21.—The German government has informed the American embassy that it has no objection to the importation of provisions for Belgian civilians.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The military expert of the Kreuz Zeitung estimates the losses of the French, the British, the Russians and the Belgians, in killed, wounded and prisoners at least three-quarters of a million men.

London, Oct. 21.—An engagement between German torpedo boats and hostile submarines in the Baltic near Rugen Island, off the Prussian coast, is reported from Stockholm, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen. No details of the fight or its result are given.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The cities of Ghent and Bruges, in Belgium, having been occupied by the Germans without fighting, they were in no way damaged. The churches and museums in them are today intact.

Rome, Oct. 20.—Anarchy reigns at Avion, Albania, according to the Giornale d'Italia, owing to the struggle between the Christians and Mussulmans. A famine also adds to the difficulties of the situation.

Turkey's attitude is a matter of concern.

Gulf of Smyrna Closed. The sublime porte is reported to have forbidden warships to enter the Gulf of Smyrna. The inhabitants of Smyrna recently were said to have been in great fear of a naval attack.

An Athens despatch says that two submarines and some aeroplanes are being shipped to Constantinople through Bulgaria. A few days ago a large quantity of munitions of war consigned to Turkey by rail were held up in Bulgaria.

There are further rumors of a German intention to begin a great aerial campaign. Following reports that aircraft sheds were being constructed at Brussels and Antwerp, come rumors of similar buildings under way in Tondern, in Schleswig and at Rostock.

No Damage At Ghent. No damage was done in the cities of Ghent and Bruges when they were occupied without resistance by the Germans according to a despatch from Berlin. The German government has informed Washington it has no objection to the plan to send foodstuffs to Belgian non-combatants. Thousands of Belgians who fled into Holland are returning to their homes. There are, however, 100,000 Belgians in England and more on their way there. Preparations to give employment to these latter are being made.

A revolutionary outbreak in Portugal is reported. Beyond the statement that the movement was suppressed few details are given in a message from Lisbon. It is probable that the royalists have seized the opportunity afforded by the departure of a large part of the army for Portuguese Congo.

Allies Meet Germans In Battle for Possession of Channel Ports, Though Engagements Are Without Decisive Result—Germans Successful In Russian Poland.

Warsaw In Danger, Is Reported, As Austro-German Forces Defeat Invading Russians In Several Engagements—Naval Battle Between Destroyers Is Reported In Baltic Sea.

Attacks and counter attacks for possession of the seacoast in the extreme north of France continue without decisive results. Only one official statement—that from Paris—had come through early this afternoon.

It threw little light on the situation, being brief, and referring to events of yesterday.

News despatches indicate the sharpest fighting in the vicinity of Lille with a renewal of activity at vital points all along the line.

Counter claims regarding the situation in the east leave much to speculation. There appears, however, little doubt that the German advance in Russian Poland had been so successful that Warsaw is seriously threatened. Przemyel, in Galicia, remains in the possession of the Austro-German forces. There has been a renewal of activity in Eastern Prussia without definite result.

A statement from Vienna, issued yesterday says that the fighting in central Galicia has become more severe and that the Austrian attacks are progressing.

A news despatch from Copenhagen says that German torpedo boats have been engaged with an enemy in the Baltic off the Prussian coast. No details were given.

Albanian Influence Felt. Albania looms again as a possible influence upon the attitude of Italy towards the war. The Italian government today denied that Italian troops had occupied Avion, which has been threatened by insurgents since the abdication of Prince William of Wied.

At the same time the official Giornale d'Italia, of Rome, declares that there is a state of anarchy at Avion, intimating that Greece is taking advantage of the disturbed conditions and declares that the Italian government has notified the powers that it will not tolerate a violation of the integrity of Albania.

Rome reports unofficially that the Anglo-French fleet is still bombarding Cattaro, Dalmatia.

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U. S. TO PROTEST ENGLISH SEIZURE OF TANK STEAMER

Washington, Oct. 21.—The United States has protested to Great Britain against the seizure by a British warship of the American tank steamer "John D. Rockefeller." This was announced today by acting Secretary Lansing of the state department.

As the Rockefeller was an American owned and flew the American flag and no change of registry was involved, the American government considers the seizure unwarranted.

She had American officers and crew. The ship was bound from one neutral port to another, leaving Philadelphia on September 2 for Copenhagen with illuminating oil, which Secretary Lansing said had not been cited as contraband in any notification received from Great Britain. The vessel was taken to the Orkney Islands.

Mr. Lansing said that no representations or protest had been made in the case of the steamer Brindilla, taken recently to Halifax and that he was awaiting further information as to the character of her cargo and the conditions under which she was seized.

Mr. Lansing had an engagement with President Wilson today but declined to say whether the seizure of the ship would be discussed.